

THE CALUMET NEWS.

Founded 1880.

Daily Except Sunday.

Published by The
MINING GAZETTE COMPANY
AT CALUMET, MICHIGAN.

M. W. YOUNG
Editor

W. M. LYON
Business Manager

TELEPHONES:

Calumet.
Business Office 209
Editorial Rooms 4

HANCOCK OFFICE.

Elks' Temple.
Phone 312

HOUGHTON OFFICE.

Post Office Block.
Phone 139

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

By Mail or Carrier.

Per year (in advance) \$5.00
Per year (not in advance) 6.00
Per month50
Single issue05

Complaints of irregularity in delivery will receive prompt and thorough investigation.

Old subscribers wishing to change their address must furnish old as well as new addresses in each instance.

New subscriptions may be ordered by telephone, mail or carrier, or in person at the company's office.

Publication and Printing Office, 104 Fifth Street, Calumet, Michigan.

Entered at the Post Office at Calumet, Michigan, as Second Class Mail Matter.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1909.

Occasionally we read of a deer being shot.

The Rose-Dickie debates will no longer add to the gaiety of the nation.

Anyway, Calumet teachers should be thankful that they do not have to teach tomorrow.

Details of the proposed Nicaraguan-American war could be told in one small page of history.

Billy Sunday's income is said to be \$50,000 a year. That's better than playing ball for a dinky salary.

Remember, last year you said you would shop early in the future. Are you living up to your resolution?

Dr. Dickie is described as "the man who plucked a Rose from the beer gardens of Milwaukee." However, judging from the comments of said Rose, Dr. Dickie must have been painfully pricked by the thorns.

There is said to be considerable "realism" in the new newspaper play, The Fourth Estate. Presumably, then, the linotypes in the cast cut up the same cut capers that they do in the every day newspaper office.

It seems inevitable that the United States will have to establish toward Central America a relationship similar to that it now sustains toward Cuba. There has been quite a show of delicacy and consideration shown toward the autonomous pretensions of those little states as is necessary. Humanity and civilization now dictate an effective program for establishing and maintaining order.

Walter Wellman has been heard from at last. We read that he met Peary at a banquet the other evening and hailed him as the only man who ever touched the north pole. We note also that the high school students of Duluth have decided by debate that Peary is the only real polar kid. Nevertheless, Dr. Cook is going right ahead and tomorrow will send a voluminous report, containing 50,000 words, to the United States.

WOMEN'S WOES.

Calumet Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with aching limbs and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by people in this locality.

Mrs. Aug. Sylvander, 1818 Summit St., Hancock, Mich., says, "Twenty years ago when having trouble with my kidneys, I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and procured a box. They relieved me in a short time and I have taken them since for rheumatism in my limbs with the same good results. I always keep Doan's Kidney Pills in the house, knowing them to be an effective kidney remedy."

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

versity of Copenhagen in support of his claims as the pole's first discoverer. We should think the doctor would give up in despair, but the doctor is a brave man.

It is a noteworthy fact that the papers of lower Michigan are paying more attention to the candidacy of Mr. Osborn at present than to that of any other aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination. Even the Detroit News has been giving columns to discussion of his announced policy in regard to state affairs, although it is not specially friendly to him as a candidate for the governorship. Many of the papers in the lower peninsula have come out squarely for Mr. Osborn, while those who have lined up for others as the aspirants are treating his candidacy in a kindly spirit. On the whole, Mr. Osborn's campaign for the nomination has opened up quite auspiciously, and in this writing it is being pushed more aggressively than that of any one of his three competitors.—Mining Journal.

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER IS NOT DEAD.

It is a mistake to suppose that prayer is losing its power over the hearts and the minds of men. When they are in serious difficulty, when they face death, when they feel the weakness and hollowness of material things and the strength and grandeur of the spirit, then they turn to God who is a very present help in time of trouble. What could be more impressive, comments the Evening Wisconsin, in all the pages of detail which the telegraph has brought concerning the awful mine disaster at Cherry than the statements which show that the imprisoned miners, differing widely as they did in nationality and in denomination—many of them no doubt men who professed no religious allegiance—were alike in this: that when they found themselves entombed, with all means of escape cut off by a raging fire, and with the dangers of starvation and suffocation by poisonous gases staring them in the face, they had recourse to prayer and to the singing of prayerful and soul-sustaining hymns.

Walter Waite, the assistant superintendent of the mine, and the man who led in the construction of the temporary wall which shut out the flame and gas, knew the necessity of maintaining courage, and suggested the offering of prayer by the men before they began the work. The Scotchmen, the Lithuanians, the Italians, the Americans joined in the supplication offered in simple language by McClelland:

O God, we are in Thy hands. Let Thy will be done. If it is Thy will that we be delivered to our families once more, please help us now.

From men kneeling in the darkness, filled with agonizing fears, there arose with the intensity of liturgical solemnity the words of the "De Profundis":

Out of the depths I have cried to thee, O Lord. Lord hear my voice. Let Thy ears be attentive to the voice of my supplication.

There was the comforting melody and language of that beautiful modern hymn, "Abide With Me," which is a favorite with so many Protestants of all denominations:

Abide with me! Past falls the evening tide; The darkness deepens. Lord with me abide, When other helpers fail and comforts flee.

Help of the helpless, O, abide with me!

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day; Earth's joys grow dim; its glories pass away.

Change and decay in all around I see, O, Thou Who changest not, abide with me.

Some prayed in silence. Two brothers there were—Italians—it is said, who went close to the wall and prayed a great deal. The praying helped. It kept some of these men alive. It kept others, perhaps from becoming distraught at the terror of their situation. It made the slow hours pass faster. When the rescuers reached them, the imprisoned men could not believe that they had been a whole week underground.

The story of the Cherry mine disaster will long be remembered as a signal instance of the power of prayer.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1642—Tasmania discovered by Tasman and named by him Van Diemen's Land.

1709—Philip V. proclaimed king of Spain at Madrid.

1758—French abandoned Fort Duquesne at the approach of the British.

1778—Gen. James Screven, one of the foremost Revolutionary soldiers of the South, died from a wound received in a skirmish with the British in Georgia.

1784—Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, born near Orange Courthouse, Va. Died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850.

1789—Paper money first issued in France.

1848—Lord Melbourne, Queen Victoria's first premier, died. Born March 15, 1779.

1869—Henry Ward Beecher chosen president of the National Woman Suffrage association.

182—Abby Johnson, famous American singer, died. Born Aug. 23, 1829.

1908—Gov. Albert B. Cummins of Iowa elected United States senator.

"THIS IS MY 68TH BIRTHDAY."

Adam H. Fetterolf, president of Girard College, Philadelphia, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1841, and received his education at Ursinus College. After his graduation in 1864 he began his career as a public school teacher. Several years later he became principal of Freedland Seminary, now Ursinus College. From 1870 to 1880 he was principal of the Andalusia Hall school in Pennsylvania.

Right It—



Get at the bottom of the Baking Powder Question.

Buy a can of Calumet today. Put it through the most rigid baking test that you know. If it does not fully come up to your standard, if the baking is not just as good or better—lighter, more evenly raised, more delicious and wholesome, take it back to the grocer and get your money. Calumet is the only strictly high-grade baking powder selling at a moderate cost. Don't accept a substitute. Insist upon Calumet—and get it.

CALUMET Baking Powder

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

Will they Receive Her?



At the left above is Mrs. S. Takaki and at the right is her husband. Below at the left is Mrs. Paul Ritter. At the right is Miss Davide Yule Nobbe.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Will Washington receive the Japanese helms? This is the sole question in society circles.

Great riches in Japan are rarer than noble birth, and on that account special interest attaches to a Japanese bride who has arrived at San Francisco on the liner Manchuria, accompanied by her husband. The little lady is a daughter of the wealthiest house in Japan and is worth \$1,000,000 or more in her own right. On the passenger list the honeymoon couple are down as Mr. and Mrs. S. Takaki, but in pointing them out their fellow passengers, particularly the bride's countrymen, added with hushed voices: "She is of the Mitsui family."

The bride was Miss Tatsuo Mitsui whose father is at the head of the mining branch of the Mitsui interests. The Mitsuis are to Japan what the Rothschilds are to Europe. They are bankers, ship owners, merchants, manufacturers and numerous other things that it takes money to be. Each branch of the business is managed by a member of the family and the house has branch offices in every important city in the world.

The Mitsui family has been in the government in its war with Russia, as it has in other ventures, and naturally when a Miss Mitsui, rich, beautiful and socially popular, elected to wed, it was a big event in Tokyo. They were married October 5 and have been honeymooning ever since.

Takaki is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, '07, and is taking his bride to New York, where he will have charge of the Mitsui interests. Both Takaki and his bride have traveled extensively and both speak English.

Takaki said yesterday that he had the honor to be appointed to instruct Prince Shimadzu in the Tokyo dialect at the time the prince went from his home in Satsuma, Prince Shimadzu is an officer in the Japanese navy and was here during the Portola festival on the cruiser Idzumo.

In 1880 he became vice president of Girard College the famous school founded by Stephen Girard for the education of poor boys in Philadelphia, and since 1882 he has been president of the institution. In recognition of his work as an educator Dr. Fetterolf has received honorary degrees from Lafayette College and other prominent educational institutions in the east.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Minneapolis is to make a bid for the next Republican national convention. Government by commission is being agitated in Janesville, Eau Claire, Oshkosh and several other leading cities of Wisconsin.

Business men of Oklahoma City are devising a new city charter which will be voted on at a special election early in December.

P. E. Burleson, mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., is going to run for mayor of that city on a three-term platform.

Talk has been revived in Ohio of running Congressman Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt, for governor.

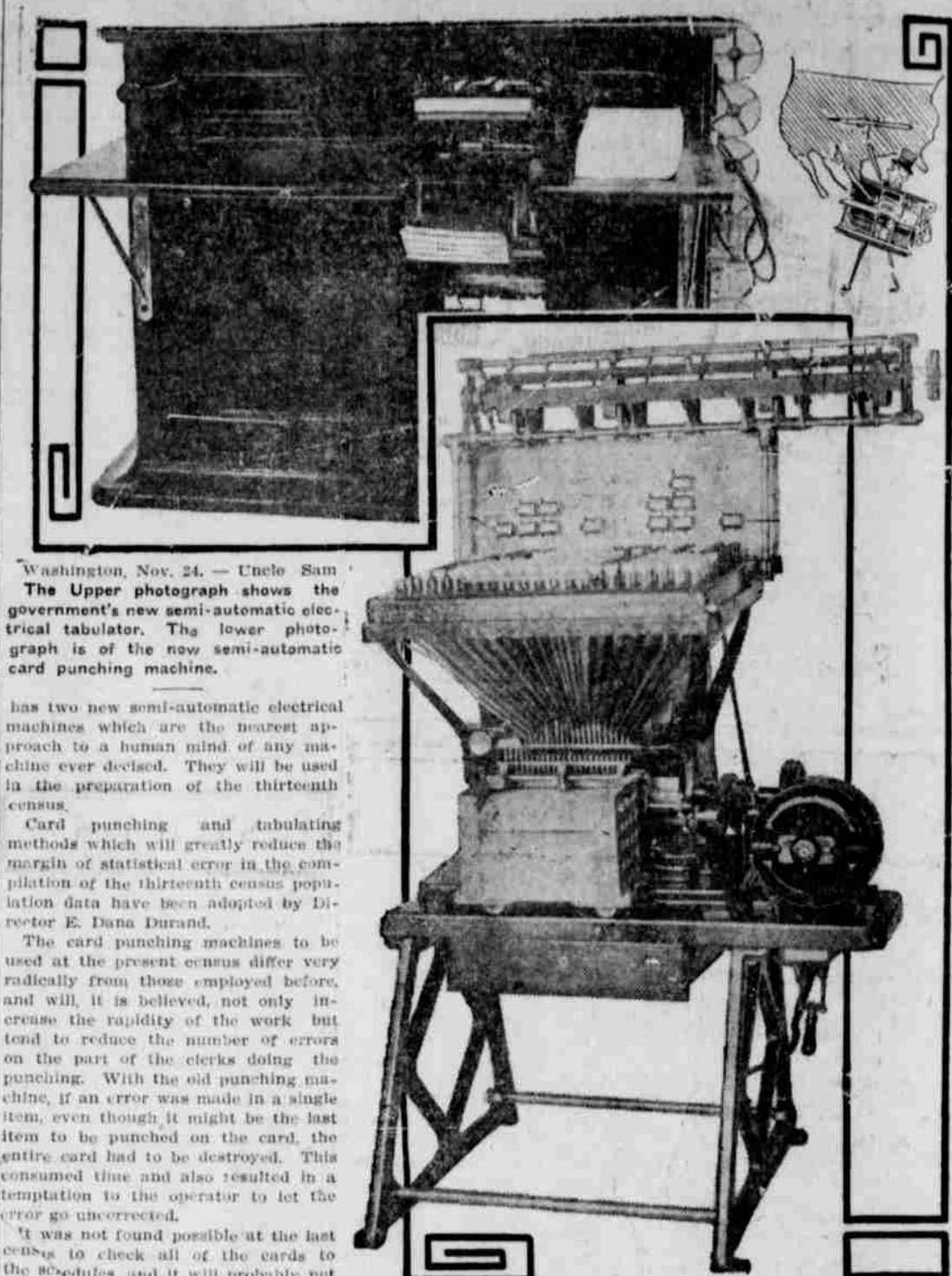
William Hayward, ex-governor of Nebraska, may be appointed first assistant postmaster general to succeed Dr. Charles P. Grandfield, who has resigned to become postmaster of Washington.

Democratic leaders of Missouri are said to have decided upon a programme which calls for the nomination of ex-Governor David R. Francis for United States senator and the support of ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk for the presidential nomination.

The fact that William J. Bryan plans to travel abroad nearly the whole of the coming year, spending the winter in South America and the summer in Europe, is regarded as conclusive evidence that the Nebraska senator has no idea of being a candidate for United States senator.

Republican leaders in Virginia are laying plans to nominate Congressional candidates in each of the ten districts in the state next summer. This is said to be the first time that such a thing has been attempted in the

UNCLE SAM'S HUMAN MACHINES



Washington, Nov. 24.—Uncle Sam The Upper photograph shows the government's new semi-automatic electrical tabulator. The lower photograph is of the new semi-automatic card punching machine.

has two new semi-automatic electrical machines which are the nearest approach to a human mind of any machine ever devised. They will be used in the preparation of the thirteenth census.

Card punching and tabulating methods which will greatly reduce the margin of statistical error in the compilation of the thirteenth census population data have been adopted by Director E. Dana Durand.

The card punching machines to be used at the present census differ very radically from those employed before, and will, it is believed, not only increase the rapidity of the work but tend to reduce the number of errors on the part of the clerks doing the punching. With the old punching machine, if an error was made in a single item, even though it might be the last item to be punched on the card, the entire card had to be destroyed. This consumed time and also resulted in a temptation to the operator to let the error go uncorrected.

It was not found possible at the last census to check all of the cards to the schedules, and it will probably not be feasible to do so at this census. Part of the cards punched by each operator are selected at random and compared back and if any appreciable percentage of errors is discovered in those thus compared the other cards punched by the same operator are likewise compared.

The semi-automatic electrical tabulating machines to be used at the present census will also result, it is believed, in a material increase of rapidity and reduction of errors. This is principally brought about by the fact that the results of the count for each unit of area are automatically printed, whereas formerly, they were registered on dials from which readings had to be taken and recorded by hand. The reading of these dials took a large amount of time, during which the machine was idle, and inaccurate readings were not uncommon.

The new method of punching and tabulating employs a small manila card, about 6 by 3 inches in size, to represent each individual composing the population April 15, 1910. For this purpose alone, 90,000,000 cards have been purchased. A gigantic card index system indeed.

In collecting the data, a schedule is carried by the enumerators and questions in it concerning each individual will call for the name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, race, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee, and if employed, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration, and the number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy and tenure of home, and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy.

The surface of the population card is divided by printed lines into what is called "fields" or divisions containing certain figures, abbreviations of words and combinations of letters, which are used as symbols to correspond with, or represent the details of items of data as reported on the original schedule by the enumerator.

Taking the card as the representative of an individual, it then becomes necessary to transfer to the card, all the data on the schedule, referring to that individual. This is done by punching out the corresponding symbols, leaving open holes at those points.

The semi-automatic electrical punching machine, which will be used, is built on the plan of a typewriter, with a keyboard very similar in appearance, but having 240 different keys. The machine, in its operation, differs from a typewriter in a most important respect. As is well known, in operating the typewriter, every time a key is depressed, a letter is printed and if a mistake is made, the letter must be crossed out or corrected, with considerable loss of time and disfigurement of copy.

The new card punching machine obviates this as the operator, instead of punching one hole at a time, can depress into position for subsequent punching as many keys as are necessary to record the required facts. Each key is independent of all the others and can be released at will. Before pressing a button, which turns on the electric current for oper-

ating the punching mechanism, the operator can look over the depressed keys, comparing them with the schedule, and if a key has been erroneously placed, it can be released and the error rectified. This work of correction is assisted by having different colors for the keys for each field or division of the card. It enables quicker discovery of the key in error. In the old style punching machine a hole was punched in the card every time the plunger was depressed. If an error in punching a symbol was made, the card had to be taken out and thrown away. As the puncher's efficiency was based largely upon the number of cards punched in a day, it will be seen that the old method laid the operator open to the temptation to let the error stand.

With the old machine, a skillful clerk could average 5,000 cards a day. The new machine will enable an average of 3,000 cards to be punched in a day by one operator.

Another time and money saving feature of the new machine is that the feeding of cards to the punching keys is entirely automatic. As the blank cards are fed in from the rear of the machine, the punched cards are dropped into a magazine in front.

While the operator is punching a card, the machine also, by means of a "bang punch," is automatically applying a mark, or designation, to the card which shows that it is one of the total number representing all of the population in a particular census area, whether city, county or state.

Automatic counters are attached to the keys and in this way, preliminary announcements of certain important population totals may be made as soon as all of the cards have been punched. Under the old system, when all the punching was done by hand, these figures were not available until the tabulating work was started.

The census bureau has ordered 3,000 of these new punching machines, and it is calculated that the facts on the population schedules can be transferred to cards by a double shift of employees at the rate of about 250,000,000 cards a month.

After the cards have been punched and verified, they are ready for the new semi-automatic electrical tabulating machine, similar in many respects to the one used in the Twelfth census, which was invented by Herman Hollerith. It is in the form of a heavy cabinet, from the front of which extends a movable arm or lever attached to the outer extremity of which is a "pin box" containing a pin for each possible hole in a card.

The operator feeds the cards by hand, one at a time, into a receptacle directly under the "pin box." This receiver has holes that come under those in the card. Beneath each hole is a mercury cup. After placing a card in a receiver, the operator touches a button starting an electric motor. This automatically brings the "pin box" down upon the card. The electrically charged pins pass through the holes into the mercury cups, contact is accomplished, and the current by means of relays causes one or more dials or counters to register. In other words, each pin and its mercury cup form terminals of a separate current passing through an electromagnet con-

trolling the tabulating dial for each item of data required. The pins which reach the unpunched surface of the card are pushed back into the box so that no contact is possible. The tabulating process is completed by an automatic recording and printing system, somewhat on the stock "ticker" plan connected with each dial. When the operator wishes to make a reading or to ascertain a total or series of totals, an electric button is touched and the details are automatically printed on ribbons of paper, after which the counters return to zero.

Each tabulating machine can, if necessary, carry 60 counters, but it is believed that the tabulations necessary will only require about 20 as that represents approximately the average number of facts punched into each card.

A speed of 25,000 cards tabulated per day on one of these machines should be reached easily. Contracts have been let for the building of 100 of them. The daily output of the old style machine averaged about 10,000 cards owing to the fact that the counters had to be read by the operator and the results recorded by hand, a method productive of error and loss of time.

The form of tabulator described is really semi-automatic but requires the constant attention of operator while in service. However, the census experts are now at work on a tabulator designed to be wholly automatic in its action, which will feed cards from a magazine and receive them, into another magazine after the fashion of the new card punch. Electric motors of one-half horse-power are employed for the operation of the new census machines.

After the transfer of information to the cards have been completed, the schedules are filed away in a fireproof vault for permanent preservation. The clerks handling the cards cannot tell from anything on them the names or addresses of the individuals for whom the cards stand, so that in the tabulation and subsequent statistical processes the personal element is lost and the card is known only by a number. After the census is over the cards are boxed and filed away in a great room.

One other machine is employed in the work. It is an automatic clerical sorter which separates into different compartments the groups of cards arranged with reference to the character of the statistical tables for which they supply the facts.

The census of 1890 was noteworthy because of the introduction of electric tabulation, but not of punching. The card punching machines were simple mechanical devices, operated by hand. The symbols on a card were punched out by a plunger. The electrical tabulating machine used in 1890 and 1890 also was operated by hand.

It has been officially stated that electric tabulation has proven a boon to the census office. It is also declared that if at the twelfth census, the three tallies of age and sex, nativity and occupation had been made by hand, the publication of the statistics for these three subjects alone would have required the time of one hundred clerks seven years, eleven months and five days.

South by the republican party. Headquarters for the coming campaign have been set at the "insurgent" party.

West is shown in the early beginning of the Congressional campaign in Kansas. The "insurgent" party is shown in the early beginning of the Congressional campaign in Kansas.

fore the election, but now with the election a year off the campaign is in full swing, with candidates already